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WHAT AILS OUR FOREIGN TRADE

EUGENE MEYER, JR., DISCUSSES CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT BUSINESS ADVERSELY.

OUR OWN MARKET TOO SMALL

Exports of Manufactured Goods Will More and More Become Dominant Factor in America's International Trade, Says This Expert.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—According to Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the war finance corporation, American manufacturers are adversely affected by foreign trade conditions at this time chiefly in two ways. The first concerns the goods which should find their way to foreign consumers, and the other concerns the goods which would find a very much improved domestic market if the buying power of our own people were increased by an improved foreign market for the great mass of our agricultural and mineral products. A large part of our territory has endured a prolonged financial strain, Mr. Meyer says, owing to the inability to move goods and to liquidate loans, and the commercial congestion necessarily has been paralleled by a financial congestion.

The markets for our manufacturers are radically and unfavorably affected by the failure of our own market to take, in usual volume, the goods which we normally export. This is particularly true of imports from South America and Asia. A better buying power on the part of our own markets in certain commodities would, Mr. Meyer believes, improve the market for our manufactured goods in the lands that produce those commodities. "It is clear that the whole structure of our domestic business is intimately affected, directly and indirectly, by our foreign trade," said he. "Our imports of food products and raw materials influence our export markets, and our exports of other food products and raw materials make, to a great degree, our domestic markets for manufactured goods. Any sound constructive step which would tend to overcome, in whole or in part, the present difficulties would be of tremendous help to manufacturing interests as one great department of our economic activities.

Trend of Our Foreign Trade.

"Whether we look at the problem of our international trade from the point of view of the immediate situation, or from the point of view of developments in the future, it seems clear that the exports of American manufactured goods, under more normal conditions, will more and more become the dominant factor in the position of our country in international trade. Our exports of foodstuffs have been large in recent years, and are large now, but prior to 1914 they showed a tendency toward a steady decline. Our trade with foreign lands is tending, in the long run, to develop more rapidly in the direction of the exportation of manufactured goods. And in proportion to the growth of our exports of manufactured products the question of our international finances will become an increasingly important part of our international economic relations and policies.

"Europe's financial organizations for international trade were developed for the purpose of financing manufactured exports. The marketing of raw materials and agricultural products is a much simpler business than the marketing of manufactured goods. In short, foreign trade is peculiarly a problem for the future that calls for the best thought of manufacturers and bankers."

Mr. Meyer believes that the development of personnel and organization for future foreign trade and finance will be a gradual growth.

Pressure for Disarmament.

The administration is feeling an increasing pressure in favor of the United States taking the lead in a movement among the major nations for a reduction in armaments. It was this pressure that influenced the President to withdraw his opposition to the Borch amendment to the navy appropriation bill, an amendment which suggests that the President invite Great Britain and Japan to join this government in a conference looking to a greater reduction in armaments.

In withdrawing its opposition to the Borch plan the administration was careful to let it be known that it was not obliging itself to carry out the suggestion of the Borch amendment. In case the house should accept it and it should become a part of the navy appropriation bill as finally passed, Congress understands that the Presi-

dent reserves the right to take up the question of disarmament in his own time and in his own way. It is very well understood that the administration has placed disarmament on its program of things which it hopes eventually to accomplish, but it is not the understanding that the number is toward the top of the program.

Secretary of State Hughes has indicated from time to time that before such questions as disarmament, association of nations, and other matters of supreme world importance can be given thoughtful consideration, many smaller matters of international import must be disposed of. A fair

rite expression of the State department is that the "international understanding" must be cleared out before the ally far-reaching problems can be tackled. It is the view of the administration, and the President and Secretary Hughes undoubtedly feel that it is the view of the country, much as the country may desire disarmament, that the United States shall not take any step that will expose this country to danger.

Agitation From Three Sources.

The administration is not unmindful of the growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of cutting down expenses chargeable to preparation for war. The agitation in favor of disarmament, the letters and telegrams that reach the executive department reveal, is coming from three definite sources. The women's organizations throughout the country are particularly active. Recently they have been holding mass meetings in many cities and passing resolutions for the eye of the President. The churches of all denominations are also taking up the subject and day by day are bombarding the White House with resolutions and memorials. The third influence emanates from the tax-burdened business men of the country who realize, as do the authorities here, that a reduction in federal taxation is impossible so long as the government continues to spend so lavishly in preparing against possible wars.

Assuming that the plan provided by the Borch resolution will not be carried out by the administration, at least two other plans are possible. The subject may be taken up by the supreme council of the allies, or it may be held in abeyance for the consideration of the association of nations or League of Nations, which presumably the United States intends to join sooner or later. There appears to be excellent authority for saying that the administration believes it might be well to withhold any step until the question of whether there is to be an association of nations or a league of nations with the United States as a member is definitely settled.

It may turn out that the administration after further consideration will decide that it will be worth while to do as the Borch amendment suggests—invite Great Britain and Japan into a preliminary conference—but all the indications are that the administration has no thought of doing anything of the kind. Great Britain, it is well understood here, is not ready to go into a conference unless practically all the nations that are represented in the League of Nations are to be consulted.

To Enlarge Botanic Garden.

To make the national botanic garden one of the finest in the world by enlarging it where it can be a constant source of enjoyment of the national capital and to the one million annual visitors from all parts of the country, is the purpose of a bill introduced by Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky, chairman of the house committee on public buildings and grounds.

Mr. Langley contends that it is fundamental that to perform in the best possible way the functions for which it was created the botanic garden must be within easy access of the people. He makes alternate proposals: (1) To enlarge and develop the garden where it is now at the base of Capitol Hill, where for years it has been a quiet and delightful retreat for members of congress and the thousands of tourists who come to see the sights of the capital; (2) to place the garden in East Potomac park, where it would be ideally located with a three-mile speedway and water front surrounding it, and where it would beautify the approach to the capital from the south.

"Members of the congress love the botanic garden because it has for years been their handiest retreat," said Representative Langley, "and they will never consent to its removal to any place where it could not be easily reached by the people, and by the visitors from their home states, who count the garden as one of the most attractive 'sights' in their tours of the capital."

Much More Space Needed.

Hearings are to be held on Mr. Langley's bill in the near future. "From extensive investigations I have made," said Mr. Langley, "I find that this government is far behind all the other leading countries in having an up-to-date botanic garden. Such an

Sets Fire To Store House

Monterey, June 14—Last Sunday night week, the Hick and Carroll store was broken into and about ten gallons of coal oil poured over the floor and some of the goods and fire set to it. Some one passing saw the fire and gave the alarm and the fire was put out before much damage was done. Blood hounds were sent for and they trailed to a home some three miles from here where four men were arrested. They are to have a trial soon. Mr. Hick's brother, who is a deputy sheriff, captured a still a short time ago and this is supposed to be the cause of the store being fired.

OLD FORT WEDDING

Old Fort, Tenn., (Special to THE NEWS)—Mr. T. L. Hayes and Miss Mamie Curbow were happily married Sunday morning, Rev. S. Bishop performing the ceremony at his home.

Several friends were present, after which they all enjoyed a splendid dinner at the home of the bride.

They will spend a few days at the groom's home, then their plans are to make their home at Cleveland.

They are both widely known by many people, the bride being a teacher of Polk county. The groom is manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., of Cleveland.

Their many friends wish for them a long and happy married life.

Goods made for export to China should not be wrapped in white or blue papers, for they are the mourning colors of the Chinese.

John Stuart Mill, the famous philosopher, began to learn Greek when he was three and could read Latin and Greek easily at eight.

Up to the age of 6 or 7 a Chinese baby is the most generously dressed creature extant. Its garments are of silk of the brightest colors and richly embroidered. A portion of the embroidery is always symbolic, consisting of a well-executed figure in silver or gold thread to represent longevity.

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Institution has always been strong in the diffusion of knowledge and scientific discoveries. This must be corrected. I believe the difficulty is because the existing institution has been badly cramped for space.

"My idea is to give it plenty of ground for development, and at the same time keep it close to the center of population, especially so that visitors may easily find it and spend some time there without having to waste half a day going out to Rock Creek park, where some time ago it was proposed to remove it, or the Hamilton tract, on the road to Baltimore, where more recently there has been a proposal to place it."

Representative Langley protests also that the garden should not be "cluttered" up with monuments. He believes that it was fair neither to the garden nor the Grant memorial to place the latter where it is "backed up towards the capitol, and so crowded among shrubbery that no one gets a fair view of its proportions."

The Langley bill proposes to take two blocks west of the present site of the garden, between Maryland and Missouri avenues and Third and Sixth streets, and add them to the care of the garden. The government already owns these squares.

Ross Hinds Killed By Freight Train

Knoxville Officer Meets Death When He Steps Before Train

Knoxville, June 14—Ross B. Hinds, aged 48, popular member of the Knoxville police department died Sunday morning at 11:05 o'clock at the Knoxville general hospital from injuries received about 6:30 o'clock Sunday morning when he was run down by a freight train at the Baxter avenue crossing of the Southern Railway. Patrolman Hinds was a member of the police detachment sent to patrol the Brookside mill district, following demonstration said to have been made by union men on strike. The detachment with which Patrolman Ross had been assigned went on duty at 10 o'clock Saturday night and was leaving the mill district yesterday when relieved of duty at 6:30 a. m.

Several members of the detachment crossed over the railway tracks at Baxter avenue a few minutes before Patrolman Hinds started across. A freight train was coming toward the city from the Coaster division, and it is presumed that the unfortunate officer did not realize that it was moving quite rapidly, according to officers who witnessed the accident.

It is stated that officer Hinds was almost ready to step off the track when he was caught by the locomotive. He was hurled probably about 100 feet when officers reached him and after first aid was rendered he realized that the condition of the injured man was serious. He appeared to at first recognize fellow-officers who reached him, but in a short time he was unconscious.

The detachment of patrolmen was under Capt. Sam Whitlock. Capt. W. G. Lea, who was in charge of the relief detachment soon reached the scene, all members of the department nearby offered assistance. An ambulance was ordered and the injured officer was taken to the hospital.

Members of the crew in charge of the train that struck the officer also stopped and offered assistance and expressed regret over the accident.

Examination at the hospital revealed that patrolman Hinds was fatally hurt.

He received a wound on the right side of his head and two or three ribs are said to have been fractured and his face cut.

Surviving Patrolman Hinds are his widow, formerly Miss Ida Belle Smith, sister of J. Parnick; two sons, Clifford and Fain Hinds two daughters, Misses Pearl Lucy Lee and Faye Hinds also his mother Mrs. Martha Hinds, aged 73 years, residing on McCallie avenue, Knoxville; three brothers Trask, Bliss and Garvis Hinds, Knoxville and two sisters, Mrs. Thomas McCaffey and Mrs. Gates McCaffey of Union County.

Rice-paper is not made from rice but from the membrane of the bread-fruit tree.

The regulation prison dress for men in Japan is a kind of strawberry ren colored kimono.

Shelley wrote the "Revolt of Islam" lying in the bottom of a boat on the Thames river.

The floor area of St. Peter's in Rome is 227,069 feet, being the greatest of any church in the world.

CIVIL WAR EXPERIENCES OF I. B. NORMAN

Written By James H. Williamson

The people wanted Hampton caught. He was a terror to many. We divided our crowds at the town. Fitzgerald went to one house with his men while Fleming took us to another. We surrounded a house. Hampton tried to come out the door I was at. I threw my gun in his face and he ran back in the house and got under the bed. I went into the house and pulled up the cover and arrested him. He begged us not to kill him, the woman living there asked us not to kill him in the house. She thought we were Fitzgeralds men. We took him away and met Fitzgerald. He took Hampton to the church and told him to say his prayers if he had any to say. Hampton begged for his life but never prayed any that I heard. Fitzgerald gave Hampton some three or four minutes then shot him through the breast. The bullet went thru him and went thru the church window. He shot Hampton a second time after he fell to the ground. We never said anything for we knew it was wise to keep quiet before Fitzgerald and his men. We returned to Jonesborough via a trail over the mountains.

I made many trips out into the country settling various troubles. Remember one case. We were sent up to Vantage report on old Cooper. We went to his home. He had nothing but a barrel of kraut to eat. He took us over to an old man's who treated us nicely. He gave us food and I thought him a better man than the Cooper that reported him to Major Ray. The old man had on a good pair of shoes. One of the boys made him exchange shoes with him and wore the old man's shoes away. We left the old fellow alone and I reported to Major Ray, he said we did right in letting the old fellow alone. After this Major Ray sent me on many trips in various directions.

I had to go out among the people and gather food. That was very disagreeable work to have to go to people's homes and take their food when they needed it, but such is war. I never took it all, but always left some food for the families to live on.

I went fishing in Beaver creek with Major Ray's son-in-law. We caught about fifty pounds of fish with three dips of the net. That

was the best fishing I ever got into. At last I decided to go after my horse and see if he was well. I started on foot after it. The country was then being filled with Union soldiers and more of them than I had any idea were up there. James Bowers, a 2nd, Lieutenant, who lived near Madisonville, Tenn. was with me. We were making our way towards Bulls Gap. We were going shy of the towns, traveling in woods and thru the fields. We crossed a road near Jonesborough and we halted by some Union soldiers. They arrested us and took us to Jonesborough as prisoners. The next day a girl who claimed to be a cousin of Hampton, told them I was the man that killed Hampton. I was then placed under heavy guard. They put handcuffs on me and placed three guards around me whenever I went from one place to another.

It began to look gloomy to me now, for Hampton's friends were in charge of the country and any one could see our cause was lost. While under this charge the good old man Shipley happened along. He told them that he knew me and that I did not belong to the Fitzgerald gang. I was acquitted by the Court Martial in short order when the old man told them about me, so I felt glad that I had made the acquaintance of the old man Shipley.

I was then held as a prisoner of war. Was loaded on a car with Jim Bowers and Al Evans and taken to Knoxville and put in the barracks. I found only one man there that I knew and that was Abe Harbison of my own company. He said he had been in there eighteen months and had never had a change of clothing. I was sick of the place the moment I entered it. It was the awfulest place I was ever in. You could hear body lice crack under your feet as you walked on the floor. It was a dirty, greasy and nasty place. I was glad to get out on any terms. I had been told that all who would take the oath of allegiance could go home. Al Evans and Jim Bowers told me they would do what they could for me. They took the oath before going into the barracks.

[Continued next week]

Forest laws in England were instituted by William the Conqueror and were so severe that they provided death for a man killing a deer.

Aachaeologists believe that even in the stone age direct maritime relations existed between northern Jutland and the distant countries to the south.

A cubic foot of air weighs little less than an ounce.

Alexander the great is said to have been buried in a golden coffin.

The United States department of agriculture has a trap for cold-ling moths which has proved highly successful in destroying the pest.

Corncocks yield at low cost a rare product known as furfural, which, until it could be obtained from corncocks, sold for \$17 a pound.

Hair seals which abound on the western Canadian coast and have no commercial value are one of the greatest menaces to salmon.

Selenium oxychlorid, a new solvent, dissolves rubber, glues, enamels, hydrocarbons and many other substances hitherto regarded as insoluble.

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